

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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I want him to call upon me for that service.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to join the Senator from Oregon in paying sincere tribute to Teodoro Moscoso.

I had the great privilege of working closely with Mr. Moscoso in connection with the Atlantic Community Development Group for Latin America—ADELA—on which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and I have long been engaged, and in connection with which the Senator from Oregon has been most helpful. We found Mr. Moscoso extremely conscientious and devoted to that work, which he performed with deep sincerity and great effectiveness. Certainly all concerned appreciate very much and value most highly the fine work he did.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am delighted to have this opportunity to join the Senator from Oregon in expressing our sincere commendation of Mr. Moscoso for the excellent, devoted, and effective work he has performed.

EVENTS IN VIETNAM—VIEWS OF GREATER PORTLAND, OREG., COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received under date of June 2, 1964, from the Greater Portland Council of Churches, supporting the position I have taken in regard to the desirability of laying the whole South Vietnam-southeast Asia crisis before the United Nations, in keeping with the charter of that body.

The letter is signed by Robert H. Bonthus, chairman of the Christian Social Concerns Commission, and by William B. Cate, executive secretary, of the Greater Portland Council of Churches. I read the following from the body of the letter:

As to the policy of the United States in Vietnam, we hope it will not seem presumptuous to you for us to state that the considered view of this commission of the Council of Churches is that negotiation and the use of the United Nations as a mediator is far preferable to the extension of the war beyond its present limits and the further use of violence or force. We are very much concerned that we not act unilaterally in this crisis.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE GREATER PORTLAND
COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,
Portland, Oreg., June 2, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

My DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Like you, we are deeply concerned about events in Vietnam.

Our Commission on Christian Social Concerns has today unanimously requested us to express the very deep concern of the Greater Portland Council of Churches that the war in Vietnam not be used for party political ends.

We consider that the issues are far too grave, involving as they do many human lives and the possibility of a more general conflagration.

As to the policy of the United States in Vietnam, we hope it will not seem presumptuous to you for us to state that the considered view of this Commission of the Council of Churches is that negotiation and the use of the United Nations as a mediator is far preferable to the extension of the war beyond its present limits and the further use of violence or force. We are very much concerned that we not act unilaterally in this crisis.

Praying God's blessing upon you as you bear your heavy burdens and His Spirit's guidance for you as you exercise your influence affecting the welfare of this Nation and of all mankind, we are, sir,

Yours sincerely and respectfully,

ROBERT H. BONTIUS,

Chairman,

Christian Social Concerns Commission.

WILLIAM B. CATE,

Executive Secretary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I do not intend to speak at length, tonight, on the South Vietnam crisis, although I would not want a day to pass without registering my continuing protest against the illegal course of action the United States is following in South Vietnam. It is illegal both from the standpoint of our Constitution and from the standpoint of our obligations under the charter of the United Nations.

The letter from the Greater Portland Council of Churches causes me to state to the Senate that my mail on this subject continues to be voluminous. At an early date, I intend to have additional letters on this subject printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. When I do, it will be noted that the churches of America and the church people of America and, in fact, all the people of this country can be counted upon to recognize, once they know the facts, that Government policy must be based upon the same moral principles that personal policy must be based upon. Our people realize that if our Government does not live up to its spiritual obligations, the people themselves are doomed.

These church people are now beginning to realize, as the facts are finally getting through to them—not by means of the American press, but through other media and through other sources, that the position of the United States in regard to South Vietnam cannot be justified on the basis of any moral principle, for it is an immoral position. Killing unnecessarily is immoral; and in connection with South Vietnam, the United States has not followed a course of action by which our Government has sought to prevent killing. On the contrary, our Government has deliberately, wantonly, and with premeditation, followed, in connection with South Vietnam, a policy that can result in nothing but killing.

So, Mr. President, I am glad the church people of this country are beginning to recognize the moral issue at stake in connection with this critical matter, about which I have been speaking in the Senate several times a week, together with the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and, more recently, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSON]. We hope that the people of America are now beginning to recognize

that the facts in connection with our policy in regard to South Vietnam condemn the United States on moral grounds.

I continue to hope the Government of the United States will change its policy, will return to the framework of international law, will submit the entire issue to the United Nations, for the action for which the Charter of the United Nations provides, and will announce to the world that we are going to start supporting the United Nations in keeping the peace, and will stop following a course of action of making war.

I thank the Greater Portland Council of Churches for the support and encouragement their treasured letter has given me.

I yield the floor.

PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I rise to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Today, I have very carefully endeavored to obtain unanimous consent of the Senate whenever I have yielded to other Senators. I wish to be sure that the result has been that I shall be charged with having made only one speech today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; the Senator from New York has thereby made only one speech this afternoon.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Chair.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President—

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this time I may yield, under the same conditions under which I have yielded earlier today to other Senators, to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO 10 A.M., FRIDAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, earlier today the distinguished majority leader had entered an order to the effect that when the Senate concluded its business today, it would stand in recess until 9 a.m. tomorrow, Friday. I wish to modify that order: I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in recess until 10 a.m. on Friday, tomorrow.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR CONVENING OF THE SENATE AT NOON ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business on Monday, June 8, it stand in recess until noon on Tuesday, June 9.

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The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That will mean, as I recall the rule, that the vote on the question of cloture will come 1 hour after the Senate convenes on Tuesday—in other words, at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, June 9.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I give this notice now, so that Senators may have this information to use in making their plans.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECESS TO 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate at this time, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 5, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, June 5, 1964, at 10 o'clock a.m.